

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE****Patent and Trademark Office**

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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09/697,306 10/27/00 MCGUCKIN

AT
J EXAMINER / 53003

QM32/1004

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
DAWSON, G	<i>4</i>

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1500 K STREET NW
SUITE 700
WASHINGTON DC 20005

DATE MAILED:
3761

10/04/01

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/697,306	MCGUCKIN, JAMES F.	
Period for Reply	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Glenn K Dawson	3761	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
 If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
 Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 August 2001.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 36-51 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 36-51 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
 If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
 * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
 a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2.
 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 38,41 and 43-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

In claim 38, there is no antecedent basis for "the anvil and stapling mechanism".

In claim 41, there is no antecedent basis for "the control handle", "the sheath" and "the operating head".

In claim 43, there is no antecedent basis for "the suturing mechanism".

In claim 44, it is unclear how the sheath can extend from the distal end of the operating head.

In claim 47, there has not been a first control member claimed to now claim a second one.

In claim 48, there is no antecedent basis for "the position adjusting mechanism".

In claim 49, there are two steps "c".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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4. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

5. Claims 36-38,40-43 and 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsuruta, et al.-5389098 in view of Sauer, et al-5562694.

6. Tsuruta discloses a stapling assembly having an anvil and stapler which can open and close and a knife cutter. However, the grasper is not disclosed to draw the tissue into the cutting zone.

7. Sauer discloses a cutter head and a grasper for drawing tissue into the cutting zone. It would have been obvious to have provided Tsuruta with an internal tissue grasper in order to more easily and compactly direct the desired tissue into the cutting and stapling zone.

8. Alternatively, it would have been obvious to have provided Sauer with a stapling mechanism in the head in order to effectively seal the remaining tissue following morcellation or biopsy.

9. Claim 39 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsuruta- '098 in view of Sauer-'694 as applied to claim 36 above, and further in view of Bessler- 5197649.

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10. Tsuruta as modified by Sauer makes obvious the invention as claimed with the exception of the endoscope. Bessler discloses an endoscopic stapler. It would have been obvious to have provided the stapler of Tsuruta as modified by Sauer with an internal endoscope as it would have afforded the user with a means to view the surgical field and the procedure taking place.

11. Claims 44-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsuruta-'098 in view of Bessler-'649.

12. Tsuruta discloses the invention as claimed with the exception of the use of an internal endoscope. Bessler discloses an endoscopic stapler. It would have been obvious to have provided the stapler of Tsuruta with an internal endoscope as it would have afforded the user with a means to view the surgical field and the procedure taking place.

13. Claims 39 and 44-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sauer, et al.-694 in view of Bessler-'649.

14. Sauer discloses the invention as claimed with the exception of the use of an internal endoscope. Bessler discloses an endoscopic stapler. It would have been obvious to have provided the stapler of Sauer with an internal endoscope as it would have afforded the user with a means to view the surgical field and the procedure taking place.

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Double Patenting

15. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the

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unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

16. Claims 36-51 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over the claims of U.S. Patent No. 5868760 and 6264086. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the application claims are merely broader in scope than some of those of the patents, or merely use different terms to define and claim the same elements.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Glenn K Dawson whose telephone number is 703-308-4304. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 6:30-4:00, first fri. off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Weiss can be reached on 703-308-2702. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-305-3590 for regular communications and 703-306-4520 for After Final communications.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0858.



Glenn K Dawson
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3761

gkd
September 28, 2001